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Strict cleanliness is required. Milk of lime is regularly applied to walls and floors. Many rat traps are set about the premises, dead rats are sought for daily, and those discovered are sent for examination to the bacteriological laboratory of the University of Naples. All laborers are required to wear leather boots, and in case of absence from work the reason therefor is investigated by the sanitary authorities, in order that any case of illness may be promptly discovered.

*Cholera in St. Petersburg.*—September 20, there were reported in St. Petersburg 417 cases with 146 deaths; September 21, 425 cases with 180 deaths; September 22, 414 cases with 176 deaths. The total to noon September 22 was 3,274 cases with 1,122 deaths. The total for all Russia since the beginning of the epidemic to September 20 was 10,359 cases with 4,633 deaths. On September 23, there were reported in St. Petersburg 392 cases, 155 deaths; September 24, 354 cases, 172 deaths; September 25, 322 cases, 162 deaths; September 26, 390 cases, 153 deaths. The total till noon September 26, 4,732 cases, 1,764 deaths.

*Organized measures to prevent spread of cholera at St. Petersburg—Contamination of rivers and canals in province—Precautionary measures taken by Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Spain.*

Doctor Wollenberg further reports:

The efforts to combat the cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg are becoming more concerted. The more intelligent workmen are combining to assist the authorities. Thus 4,000 weavers have elected a commission of 20 persons to control the sanitation of their fellow-workers' habitations, with power to inflict fines in cases of negligence. Other laborers are similarly organizing.

The number of people of the lower classes submitting to vaccination is gradually growing, and they are giving more heed to the numerous placards posted all over the city, advising against drinking of unboiled water and eating of fresh fruit.

The building of a sewage system for the city is projected.

September 23, after returning to the Pavloff military school from a vacation, 40 of the cadets became sick, and several died. In a school for petty officers 30 cases occurred on the same date. Both schools have been closed. Bacteriological examination of the water from rivers and canals in the province of St. Petersburg shows contamination, with the spirilli of cholera almost everywhere.

GERMANY.—At Berlin measures against the introduction of cholera are most rigid. All hotels, pensions, and lodging houses, are daily inspected. Every arrival, particularly Russian, is held under observation, and is isolated on the slightest sign of illness.

NORWAY.—The Government has published circulars declaring St. Petersburg, ports of the Crimean Peninsula, and other Russian districts cholera-infected. Ships from these ports will undergo 5 days' quarantine.

DENMARK.—The government has ordered to be inspected all ships from St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, ports along the Red Sea, Egyptian ports, Tonkin, Cochin China, East Indies, and all other ports infected with cholera.

SPAIN.—Inspection of travelers is made at Irun and Portbou, stations on the French border, as well as in the principal Mediterranean ports, on account of cholera in Europe.

ITALY.—The following prophylactic measures are adopted on Italian men-of-war when in infected ports:

Lime is scattered on the accommodation ladders. All men returning to ships are subjected to baths. Only boiled water and tea is drunk, and the food undergoes special surveillance. Every seaman undergoes a regular intestinal cleaning. These measures are directed by the surgeon and the chief officer.

*Smallpox in Italy.*—Week ended September 27. Cases—Naples 14; Montemilone (Potenza) 1; Raffaduli (Girgenti) 1.

#### JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague-infected rat found—Cholera epidemic in Moji city and district.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cummings reports, September 15:

During the week ended September 12, bills of health were issued to six steamships having an aggregate personnel of 107 cabin passengers, 502 steerage passengers, and 685 members of crews.

One vessel was fumigated in part.

This city and section remains free from cholera and on the whole continues healthful. The official report for the week ended September 11 states that of the 2,000 rats turned in from Hironuma suburbs one was plague-infected.

Cholera is epidemic in Moji and district. The Moji water supply is entirely unsafe.

#### *Examination of emigrants.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Iyo Maru* for Seattle recommended September 16 for rejection, 7.

*Report from Nagasaki—Cholera in Moji and Wakamatsu.*

Consul Seidmore reports, September 9:

At Moji from September 2 to September 7 18 cases of cholera with 6 deaths were reported. At Wakamatsu from August 25 to September 7 4 cases and 1 death were reported.

#### MEXICO.

*Report from Coatzacoalcos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary improvements.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, September 30:

Week ended September 30. Two vessels were granted bills of health after inspection. One of these vessels was fumigated.

Sanitary improvements continue in the city—filling in the low places, almost daily house-to-house inspections and the oiling of all excavations and of many tanks and other places containing water.

No cases of any quarantinable disease have been reported.